

# Wilmington Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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From the Baltimore American.

**THE OPPOSITION AND ITS PRESS.**  
The leaders of the Opposition are taking ground in advance against a new National Bank, and in such a manner that, whatever we may think of the principles upon which their opposition is based, there is no room for doubt concerning the nature of the principles themselves. They avow their purposes openly of disregarding the charter of such an institution, if it shall be established. We find declarations to this effect in their leading journals; a few of which we give as specimens. The *Richmond Enquirer*, of the 17th inst. says:—

"Can this charter given to incorporated monopolists be considered sacred by those who regard it as a violation of the great charter of our rights and liberties? What right have the servants of the People to prostrate the very authority under which they are appointed? What right have Representatives, elected but for two years, to bind the People for thirty five or fifty, or for one hundred years, perhaps, if they please; and to acts which are contradictory to the very powers under which they profess to act?"

Again, in the same article:

"Should such a law pass, it will then become the State Rights Representatives of Virginia, and the other States, to enter their Protest on the journals against the charter. They may, in their Protest, declare their determination to repeal the law at the earliest possible moment, and in the manner most consistent with the great fundamental principles that are applicable to such a case. This warning would serve as fair notice to those who took the stock; and who could not fairly complain of the consequences."

We could have wished that the *Enquirer* had stated more clearly what it means by "the fundamental principles applicable to such a case." If the charter of a National Bank be unconstitutional, or, as the *Enquirer* prefers to express it, "a violation of the great charter of our rights and liberties," let the Supreme Court so declare it, and the Bank must fall. But we are at a loss to perceive how the course recommended by the *Enquirer* can be made consistent with the nature of an organized Government. It looks much like democracy run to ultram, and ready to be precipitated into anarchy.

But we have other quotations. The *Charleston Mercury* intimates the course which the sovereign State of South Carolina will probably take in case a Bank is chartered. The programme is as follows:

- "1. First declare in the most solemn form that such a charter is a violation of the Constitution, and as such ought to be repealed.
- "2. Enact that no branch of such an unconstitutional corporation shall be established in South Carolina; to impoverish her citizens and turn us into a colony of some Northern city.
- "3. Enact that no bank chartered by this State shall receive or pay out the notes of such bank, under penalty of having their own paper refused in all payments to the Treasury.
- "4. If a National Bank is chartered, its charter will be repealed, and in that case South Carolina will doubtless take part most cheerfully."

The *Mercury* does not inform us whether the Constitution is the same now as it was in 1816 or not. Perhaps, however, Mr. Calhoun has changed—having had new lights.

The foregoing extracts are from journals from which better things were to be expected. The next is from *Kendal's Expositor*. The Democracy are told that they must rely on themselves—and here are the means and modes to be resorted to in the premises:

- "1. Let them use all practicable means to prevent the passage of an act by Congress to charter a Bank of the United States in any shape. Let them make known their opinions and determination in the event that the effort shall be successfully made.
- "2. Let them with one voice, in Congress and out, announce their unalterable resolution never to cease warring upon the new institution until it shall be destroyed. Congress cannot make a valid contract, or pledge the public faith, in violation of the Constitution. Let the Democrats announce that they consider any act chartering a National Bank void from the beginning; that they will treat it as a nullity whenever called upon to act as officers of the State or General Government, whether as legislators, judges, or jurors; that, as private citizens, they will support no man for public station who will not act with them; and that they will never cease their agitation and annoyance until the charter shall be repealed."

The *New York Evening Post* has made declarations analogous to those we have quoted above. The particular language of that paper we have not now at hand, but its sentiments on the subject will not doubt be repeated soon enough, and with sufficient plainness.

Let us look for a moment at the circumstances under which the opponents

of the Administration have ventured upon the avowal of their strange doctrines on this question. The currency is in a state of most deplorable confusion—exchange between Cincinnati and New York being ten per cent.—between Natchez and New York, from 25 to 30 per cent. The experience of the past assures us that, without the controlling power of the Government exercised through a National Bank of some sort, it is quite impossible to restore regularly to our financial operations. The sub-Treasury has failed, proving itself to be incapable of any wholesome action either for the benefit of the Treasury Department or for the general currency. It is known that every Administration, from Washington's to Jackson's, both inclusive, sanctioned directly or indirectly the policy of a National Bank. The opposition of General Jackson to the late Bank was against some of the features only of that institution; and he declared more than once that a Bank free from constitutional objections could be established; and that, if he were consulted, he would furnish the plan of one. Again, the judgment of the Supreme Court, the proper tribunal to decide upon the question of constitutionality, has been pronounced, affirming that, as a fiscal agent of the Government, a Bank might be constitutionally established.

In the face of these facts we behold the manifestation of a sort of wholesale nullification—a wilful, factious, and disorganizing system of opposition commenced, the end of which, if successful, can only be confusion worse confounded—a chaos of all order in Government, and of those principles of faith which bind society together, leaving every man to act as seems good in his own eyes, according to the new democratic idea of sovereignty individualized in every body.

But the avowals of the Opposition press will have one salutary effect—that of showing to the friends of order and the country's interests the necessity of union, concert, and determination. With these to strengthen them, the assaults meditated against the Government will be of no avail. Let the Bank be established; let it be constituted cautiously and wisely, so as to secure the most good to the country that may be gained, with the fewest possible objections in the eyes of rational men. It may then stand securely. The more furious the attacks that are made upon it, the more decided will be the substantial interests of the country be rallied in its defence.

**Distressing Accident at Quebec.**—We learn from the *Quebec Gazette* of the 17th ult., that a distressing accident occurred that morning about 11 o'clock. A large mass of Cape Diamond, with the wall from the Governor's garden, to the base of the Citadel, gave way, and buried under masses of stone and earth, the houses in Champlain street, opposite the custom house. About eight buildings in all are destroyed. Part of the inmates were at work, but it is supposed that between 20 and 30 persons were in the houses. Thirteen dead bodies have been taken from the ruins. Some were alive and taken to the hospital.

The *Montreal Courier* of the 19th adds the following:—"A friend who arrived from Quebec yesterday, has informed us that when he left, at half past 5 o'clock on Monday evening, 23 bodies had been recovered from the ruins, 17 or 18 of which were dead—most of them so much disfigured and mutilated that they could scarcely be recognized from their features."

The Whales are evidently losing their senses. They ever had any. A few weeks ago a couple of them went into Westport, near New Bedford, where they ought to have known that they would be "multiplied" as soon as they were seen; and since that, two more of the deluded creatures showed themselves little better than "debauched fish," by running into Newport harbor without one of Mr. Blunt's charts; the consequence of which may be readily imagined. One of them struck on a rock, and threw himself nearly out of water. He hauled off, however, and went to sea without repair. Great apprehensions are felt along the eastern coast that he was lost, with a full cargo of fifty barrels of oil on board, without a cent of insurance.

N. Y. *Cour. and Enquirer*.

**Mammoth Chicken.**—A correspondent of the *Farmer's Cabinet*, tells of a chicken, bred by Mr. Wood, of Haddonfield, N. J., a cross between the blue and black breeds, weighing only 19½ lbs. when killed and dressed. The eggs weigh six to a pound. In raising such fowls there is both pleasure and profit, and when ready for market there will be no lack of purchasers.

The town of Brewster (Cape Cod, Mass.) has voted to license one person to retail spirituous liquors. He is to receive twenty-five per cent. profit on his sale, and keep an account of every person who buys liquor, and the amount sold to him, to be published for the information of the citizens. Penn. *Log.*



**MESSAGE**  
FROM THE  
President of the United States  
to the two Houses of Congress.

First Session, Twenty-seventh Congress,  
Washington, June 1, 1841.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—You have been assembled in your respective halls of legislation under a proclamation bearing the signature of the illustrious citizen who was so lately called by the direct suffrages of the people to the discharge of the important functions of their chief executive officer. Upon the expiration of a single month from the day of his installation, he has paid the great debt of nature, leaving behind him a name associated with the recollection of numerous benefits conferred upon the country during a long life of patriotic devotion. With this public bereavement are connected other considerations which will not escape the attention of Congress. The preparations necessary for his removal to the seat of government in view of a residence of four years must have devolved upon the late President heavy expenditures, which, if permitted to burden the limited resources of his private fortune, may tend seriously to the embarrassment of his surviving family; and it is therefore respectfully submitted to Congress whether the ordinary principles of justice would not dictate the propriety of its legislative interposition. By the provisions of the fundamental law, the powers and duties of the high station to which he was elected have devolved upon me, and in the dispositions of the representatives of the states and of the people will be found, to a great extent, a solution of the problem to which our institutions are for the first time subjected.

In entering upon the duties of this office, I did not feel that it would be coming in me to disturb what had been ordered by my lamented predecessor. Whatever therefore may have been my opinion, originally, as to the propriety of convening Congress at so early a day from that of its late adjournment, I found a new and controlling inducement not to interfere with the patriotic desires of the late President, in the novelty of the situation in which I was so unexpectedly placed. My first wish under such circumstances would necessarily have been to have called to my aid in the administration of public affairs the combined wisdom of the two houses of Congress, in order to take their counsel and advice as to the best mode of extricating the government and the country from the embarrassments weighing heavily on both. I am then most happy in finding myself so soon after my accession to the Presidency surrounded by the immediate representatives of the states and the people.

No important changes having taken place in our foreign relations since the last session of Congress, it is not deemed necessary on this occasion to go into a detailed statement in regard to them. I am happy to say that I see nothing to destroy the hope of being able to preserve peace. The ratification of the treaty with Portugal has been duly exchanged between the two governments. This government has not been inattentive to the interests of those of our citizens who have claims on the government of Spain founded on express treaty stipulations, and a hope is indulged that the representations which have been made to that government on this subject may lead ere long to beneficial results.

A correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty accredited to this government on the subject of Alexander M-Leod's indictment and imprisonment, copies of which are herewith communicated to Congress.

In addition to what appears from these papers, it may be proper to state that Alexander M-Leod has been held by the Supreme Court of the state of New York on his motion to be discharged from imprisonment, and that the decision of that Court has not as yet been pronounced.

The Secretary of State has addressed to me a paper upon two subjects, interesting to the commerce of the country, which will receive my consideration, and which I have the honor to communicate to Congress.

So far as depends on the course of this government, our relations of good-will and friendship will be sedulously cultivated with all nations. The true American policy will be found to consist in the exercise of a spirit of justice, to be manifested in the discharge of all our international obligations, to the weakest of the family of nations as well as to the most powerful. Occasional conflicts of opinion may arise, but when the discussions incident to them are conducted in the language of truth and with a strict regard to justice, the scourge of war will for the most part be avoided. The time ought to be regarded as having gone by when a resort to arms

is to be esteemed as the only proper arbiters of national differences.

The census recently taken shows a regularly progressive increase in our population. Upon the breaking out of the war of the revolution, our numbers scarcely equalled three millions of souls; they already exceed seventeen millions, and will continue to progress in a ratio which duplicates in a period of about twenty-three years. The old states contain a territory sufficient in itself to maintain a population of additional millions, and the most populous of the new states may even yet be regarded as but partially settled, while of the new lands on this side of the Rocky Mountains, to say nothing of the immense region which stretches from the base of those mountains to the mouth of the Columbia river, about 770,000,000 acres, ceded and uncultivated, still remain to be brought into market. We hold out to the people of other countries an invitation to come and settle among us as members of our rapidly growing family; and, for the blessings which we offer them, we require of them to look upon our country as their country, and to unite with us in the great task of preserving our institutions, and thereby perpetuating our liberties. No motive exists for foreign conquest. We desire but to reclaim our almost limitless wildernesses, and to introduce into their depths the lights of civilization. While we shall at all times be prepared to vindicate the national honor, our most earnest desire will be to maintain an unbroken peace.

In presenting the foregoing views, I cannot withhold the expression of the opinion that there exists nothing in the extension of our empire over our acknowledged possessions to excite the alarm of the patriot for the safety of our institutions. The Federal system, leaving to each state the care of its domestic concerns, and devolving on the federal government those of general import, admits in safety of the greatest expansion, but, at the same time, I deem it proper to add that there will be found to exist at all times an imperious necessity for restraining all the functions of this government within the range of their respective powers, thereby preserving a just balance between the powers granted to this government and those reserved to the states and to the people.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, you will perceive that the fiscal means present and accruing are insufficient to supply the wants of the government for the current year. The balance in the treasury on the fourth day of March last, not covered by outstanding drafts, exclusive of trust funds, is estimated at \$600,000. This includes the sum of \$215,000 deposited in the Mint and its branches to procure metal for coining and in process of coining, and which could not be withdrawn without inconvenience; thus leaving subject to draft in the various depositories the sum of \$645,000. By virtue of two several acts of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue, on and after the fourth day of March last, treasury notes to the amount of \$5,413,000, making an aggregate available fund of \$6,058,000 on hand.

But this fund was chargeable with outstanding treasury notes redeemable in the current year, and interest thereon, to the estimated amount of five millions two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. There is also thrown upon the treasury the payment of a large amount of demands accrued in whole or in part in former years, which will exhaust the available means of the Treasury, and leave the accruing revenue, reduced as it is in amount, burdened with debt and charged with the current expenses of the government. The aggregate amount of outstanding appropriations on the fourth day of March last was \$33,429,616 50, of which \$24,210,000 will be required during the current year; and there will also be required for the use of the War Department additional appropriations to the amount of two million five hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety-eight cents, the special object of which will be seen by reference to the report of the Secretary of War.

The anticipated means of the treasury are greatly inadequate to this demand. The receipts from customs for the last year, and the first quarter of the present year, amounted to \$12,100,000; the receipts for lands for the same time to \$2,742,450; showing an average revenue from both sources of \$1,238,870 per month. A gradual expansion of trade growing out of a restoration of confidence, together with a reduction in the expenses of collecting, and punctuality on the part of collecting officers, may cause an addition to the monthly receipts from the customs. They are estimated for the residue of the year from the fourth of March at \$12,000,000; the receipts from the public lands for the same time are estimated at \$2,500,000; and from miscellaneous sources at \$170,000; making an aggregate of available fund within the year of \$14,670,000; which will leave a probable deficit of \$11,400,132 98. To meet this, some temporary provision is necessary, until the amount can be absorbed by the excess of revenues which are anticipated to accrue at no distant day.

There will fall due within the next three months treasury notes of the issues of 1840, including interest, about \$2,850,000. There is chargeable in the same period, for arrears for taking the sixth census, \$294,000; and the estimated expenditures for the current service are about \$8,100,000; making the aggregate demands upon the treasury, prior to the first of September next, about \$11,340,000.

The ways and means in the treasury, and estimated to accrue within the above named period, consists of about \$694,000 of funds available on the 28th ultimo; an unused balance of treasury notes authorized by the act of 1841, amounting to \$1,955,000, and estimated receipts from all sources of \$3,800,000; making an aggregate of about \$6,450,000, and leaving a probable deficit on the first of September next of \$4,845,000.

In order to supply the wants of the Government, an intelligent constituency, in view of their best interests, will, without hesitation, submit to all necessary burdens. But it is nevertheless important to avoid defeating the just expectations of the country, growing out of pre-existing laws. The act of the 2d March, 1833, commonly called the compromise act, should not be altered except under urgent necessities, which are not believed at this time to exist. One year only remains to complete the series of reductions provided for by that law, at which time provisions made by the same law, and which then will be brought actively in aid of the manufacturing interests of the Union, will not fail to produce the most beneficial results. Under a system of discriminating duties imposed for purposes of revenue in union with the provisions of existing laws, it is to be hoped that our policy will, in the future, be fixed and permanent, so as to avoid those constant fluctuations which defeat the very objects they have in view. We shall thus best maintain a position which, while it will enable us the more readily to meet the advances of other countries calculated to promote our trade and commerce, will at the same time leave in our own hands the means of retaliating with greater effect unjust regulations.

In intimate connexion with the question of revenue is that which makes provision for a suitable fiscal agent capable of adding increased facilities in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues, rendering more secure their custody, and consulting a true economy in the great multiplied and delicate operations of the Treasury Department. Upon such an agent depends, in an eminent degree, the establishment of a currency of uniform value, which is of so great importance to all the essential interests of society; and on the wisdom to be manifested in its creation much depends. So intimately interwoven are its operations, not only with the interests of individuals, but with those of the States, that it may be regarded in a great degree as controlling both. If paper be used as the chief medium of circulation, and the power be vested in the Government of issuing it at pleasure, either in the form of Treasury drafts or any other, or if banks be used as the public depositories, with liberty to regard all surpluses from day to day as so much added to their active capital, prices are exposed to constant fluctuations, and industry to severe suffering. In the one case, political considerations, directed to party purposes, may prevail, while excessive cupidity may prevail in the other. The public is thus constantly liable to imposition. Expansions and contractions may follow each other in rapid succession, the one engendering a reckless spirit of adventure and speculation, which embraces States as well as individuals; the other causing a fall in prices, and accomplishing an entire change in the aspect of affairs. Stocks of all kinds rapidly decline—individuals are ruined, and States embarrassed even in their efforts to meet with punctuality the interest on their debts. Such, unhappily, is the state of things now existing in the United States. These effects may readily be traced to the causes above referred to. The public revenues, on being removed from the then Bank of the United States, under an order of a late President, were placed in selected State banks, which, actuated by the double motive of conciliating the Government and augmenting their profits to the greatest possible extent, enlarged extravagantly their discounts, thus enabling all other existing banks to do the same. Large dividends were declared, which, stimulating the cupidity of capitalists, caused a rush to be made to the large shares of the respective States for similar acts of incorporation, which, by many of the States, under a temporary infatuation, were readily granted, and thus the augmentation of the circulating medium, consisting almost exclusively of paper, produced a most fatal delusion.

An illustration, derived from the land sales of the period alluded to, will serve to show the effect of the whole system. The average sales of the public lands, for a period of ten years prior to 1834, had not much exceeded \$2,000,000 per annum. In 1834 they attained, in round numbers, to the amount of \$6,000,000. In the succeeding year, of 1835, they reach-

ed \$16,000,000. And the next year, of 1836, they amounted to the enormous sum of \$25,000,000. Thus crowding into the short space of three years upwards of twenty three years' purchase of the public domain. So apparent had become the necessity of arresting this course of things, that the Executive department assumed the highly questionable power of discriminating in the funds to be used in payment by different classes of public debtors—a discrimination which was doubtless designed to correct this most ruinous state of things by the exertion of specie in all payments for the public lands, but which could not at once arrest the tide which had so strongly set in. Hence the demands for specie became increasing, and corresponding prostration rapidly ensued upon the necessities created with the banks to curtail their discounts, and thereby to reduce their circulation. I recur to these things with no disposition to censure pre-existing administrations of the Government, but simply in exemplification of the truth of the position which I have assumed. If, then, any fiscal agent which may be created shall be placed, without due restrictions, either in the hands of the administrators of the Government, or those of private individuals, the temptation to abuse will prove to be irresistible. Objects of political aggrandizement may seduce the first, and the promptings of a boundless cupidity will assail the last. Aided by the experience of the past, it will be the pleasure of Congress so to guard and fortify the public interests, in the creation of any new agent, as to place them, as far as human wisdom can accomplish it, on a footing of perfect security. Within a few years past, three different schemes have been before the country. The charter of the Bank of the United States expired by its own limitations in 1836. An effort was made to renew it, which received the sanction of the two Houses of Congress, but the then President of the United States exercised his veto power, and the measure was defeated. A regard to truth requires me to say that the President was fully sustained in the course he had taken by the popular voice. His successor in the Chair of State unqualifiedly pronounced his opposition to any new charter of a similar institution; and not only the popular election which brought him into power, but the elections through much of his term, seemed clearly to indicate a concurrence with him in sentiment on the part of the people. After the public monies were withdrawn from the United States Bank, they were placed in deposits with the State banks, and the result of that policy has been before the country. To say nothing as to the question whether that experiment was made under propitious or adverse circumstances, it may safely be asserted that it did receive the unqualified condemnation of most of its early advocates, and it is believed was also condemned by the popular sentiment. The existing sub-Treasury system does not seem to stand in higher favor with the people, but has recently been condemned in a manner too plainly indicated to admit of a doubt. Thus, in the short period of eight years, the popular voice may be regarded as having successively condemned each of the three schemes of finance to which I have adverted. As to the first, it was introduced at a time (1816) when the State banks, then comparatively few in number, had been forced to suspend specie payments, by reason of the war which had previously prevailed with Great Britain. Whether, if the United States Bank charter which expired in 1811 had been renewed in due season, it would have been enabled to continue specie payments during the war and the disastrous period to the commerce of the country which immediately succeeded, is, to say the least, problematical; and whether the United States Bank of 1816 produced a restoration of specie payments, or the same was accomplished through the instrumentality of other means, was a matter of some difficulty at that time to determine. Certain it is, that for the first years of the operation of that bank, its course was as disastrous as for the greater part of its subsequent career it became eminently successful. As to the second, the experiment was tried with a redundant Treasury, which continued to increase until it seemed to be the part of wisdom to distribute the surplus revenue among the States; which, operating at the same time with the specie circular, and the causes before adverted to, caused them to suspend specie payments, and involved the country in the greatest embarrassment. And, as to the third, if carried through all the stages of its transmission, from paper and specie to nothing but the precious metals, to say nothing of the insecurity of the public money, its injurious effects have been anticipated by the country in its unqualified condemnation. What is now to be regarded as the judgment of the American people on this whole subject, I have no accurate means of determining, but by appealing to their more immediate representatives. The late contest which terminated in the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, was decided on principles well known and openly declared; and, while the sub-



Treasury received in the month the most decided condemnation, yet no other scheme of finance seemed to have been conceived in. To you, then, who have come more directly from the body of our common constituents, I submit the entire question, as best qualified to give a full exposition of their wishes and opinions. I shall be ready to confer with you in the adoption of such system as you may propose, reserving to myself the ultimate power of rejecting any measure which may in my view of it conflict with the Constitution, or otherwise jeopard the prosperity of the country; a power which I could not part with even if I would, but which I will not believe any act of yours will call into requisition.

I cannot avoid recurring, in connection with this subject, to the necessity which exists for adopting some suitable measure whereby the unlimited creation of banks by the states may be corrected in future. Such result can be most readily achieved by the consent of the states, to be expressed in the form of a compact among themselves, which they can only enter into with the consent and approbation of this Government; a consent which might, in the present emergency of the public demands, justifiably be given in advance of any action by the states as an inducement to such action upon terms well defined by the act of tender. Such a measure, addressing itself to the cause of the states, would find in the experience of the past, and the condition of the present, much to sustain it. And it is greatly to be doubted whether any scheme of finance can prove for any length of time successful while the states shall continue in the unrestrained exercise of the power of creating banking corporations. This power can only be limited by their consent.

With the adoption of a financial agency of a satisfactory character, the hope may be indulged that the country may once more return to a state of prosperity. Measures auxiliary thereto, and, in some measure, inseparably connected with its success, will doubtless claim the attention of Congress. Among such, a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, provided such distribution does not force upon Congress the necessity of imposing upon commerce heavier burdens than those contemplated by the act of 1833, would act as an efficient remedial measure by being brought directly in aid of the states. As one sincerely devoted to the task of preserving a just balance in our system of government, by the maintenance of the states in a condition the most free and respectable, and in the full possession of all their power, I can so otherwise than feel desirous for their emancipation from the situation to which the pressure on their finances now subjects them. And, while I must repudiate as a measure founded in error, and wanting constitutional sanction, the slightest approach to an assumption by this Government of the debts of the States, yet I can see, in the distribution adverted to, much to recommend it. The compact between the proprietor States and this Government expressly guarantees to the States all the benefits which may arise from the sales. The mode by which this is to be effected addresses itself to the discretion of Congress, as the trustee for the States; and is exercised, after the most beneficial manner, is restrained by nothing in the grant or in the Constitution, so long as Congress shall consult that equality in the distribution which the compact requires. In the present condition of some of the States, the question of distribution may be regarded as substantially a question between direct and indirect taxation. If the distribution be not made in some form or other, the necessity will daily become more urgent with the debtor States for a resort to an oppressive system of direct taxation, or their credit, and necessarily their power and influence, will be greatly diminished. The payment of taxes, after the most convenient and oppressive mode, will be exacted in place of contributions for the most part voluntarily made, and therefore comparatively unoppressive. The States are emphatically the constituents of this Government; and we should be entirely regardless of the objects held in view by them in the creation of this Government if we could be indifferent to their good. The happy effects of such a measure upon all the States would immediately be manifested. With the debtor States it would afford the relief, to a great extent, of the citizens from a heavy burden of direct taxation which presses with severity on the laboring classes, and eminently assist in restoring the general prosperity. An immediate advance would take place in the price of the state securities, and the allies of the states would become once more, as it should ever be, loyal and erect. With States laboring under no extreme pressure from debt, the fund which they would derive from this source would enable them to improve their condition in an eminent degree. So far as this Government is concerned, appropriations to domestic objects, approaching in amount the revenue derived from the land sales, might be abandoned, and thus a system of unequal and therefore unjust legislation would be substituted by one disposing equality to all the members of this confederacy. Whether such distribution should be made directly to the States in the proceeds of the sales, or in the form of profits by virtue of the operation of any fiscal agency hiving those proceeds as its basis, should such measure be contemplated by Congress, would well deserve consideration. Nor would such disposition of the proceeds of the sales in any manner prevent Congress from time to time from passing all necessary appropriation laws for the benefit of actual soldiers, or from making any new arrangements as to the price of the public lands

which might in future be exterminated and sale.

I beg leave particularly to call your attention to the accompanying report from the Secretary of War. Besides the present state of the war, which has so long afflicted the Territory of Florida, and the various other matters of interest therein referred to, you will learn from it that the Secretary has instituted an inquiry into abuses which promise to develop gross enormities in connection with Indian treaties which have been negotiated, as well as in the expenditure for the removal and subsistence of the Indians. He represents, also, other irregularities of a serious nature that have grown up in the practice of the Indian Department, which will require the appropriation of upwards of \$200,000 to correct, and which claim the immediate attention of Congress.

In reflecting on the proper means of defending the country, we cannot shut our eyes to the consequences which the introduction and use of the power of steam upon the ocean are likely to produce in wars between maritime States. We cannot yet see the extent to which this power may be applied in belligerent operations, connecting itself as it does with recent improvements in the science of gunnery and projectiles; but we need have no fear of being left, in regard to these things, behind the most active and skillful of other nations, if the genius and enterprise of our fellow-citizens receive proper encouragement and direction from the Government.

True wisdom would nevertheless, seem to dictate the necessity of placing in perfect condition those fortifications which are designed for the protection of our principal cities and roadsteads. For the defence of our extended maritime coast, our chief reliance should be placed on our navy, aided by those inventions which are destined to recommend themselves to public adoption. But no time should be lost in placing our principal cities on the seaboard and the lakes in a state of entire security from foreign assault. Separated as we are from the countries of the old world, and in much unaffected by their policy, we are happily relieved from the necessity of maintaining large standing armies in times of peace. The policy which was adopted by Mr. Monroe, shortly after the conclusion of the late war with Great Britain, of preserving a regular organized staff sufficient for the command of a large military force, should as a necessity for one arise, be founded as well in economy as in true wisdom. Provision is thus made, upon filling up the rank and file, which may readily be done on any emergency, for the introduction of a system of discipline both prompt and efficiently. All that is required in time of peace is to maintain a sufficient number of men to guard our fortifications, to meet any sudden contingency, and to encounter the first shock of war. Our chief reliance must be placed on the militia. They constitute the great body of national guards, and, inspired by an ardent love of country, will be found ready at all times, and at all seasons, to repair with alacrity to its defence. It will be regarded by Congress, I doubt not, at a suitable time, as one of its highest duties to attend to their complete organization and discipline.

The state of the navy pension fund requires the immediate attention of Congress. By the operation of the act of the 3rd of March, 1837, entitled "An act for the more equitable administration of the navy pension fund," that fund has been exhausted. It will be seen from the accompanying report of the Commissioner of Pensions that there will be required for the payment of navy pensioners, on the first of July next, \$84,006,061, and on the first of January, 1842, the sum of \$60,000. In addition to these sums, about \$6,000 will be required to pay arrears of pensions, which will probably be allowed between the first of July and the first of January, 1842, making in the whole \$150,006,061. To meet these payments there is within the control of the Department the sum \$28,040, leaving a deficit of \$121,966. The public faith requires that immediate provision should be made for the payment of these sums.

In order to introduce into the navy a desirable efficiency, a new system of accountability may be found to be indispensably necessary. To mature a plan having for its object the accomplishment of an end so important, and to meet the just expectations of the country, require more time than has yet been allowed to the Secretary at the head of the Department. The hope is indulged that by the time of your next regular session measures of importance, in connection with this branch of the public service, may be matured for your consideration.

Although the laws regulating the Post Office Department only require from the officer charged with its direction to report at the usual annual session of Congress, the Postmaster General has presented to me some facts connected with the financial condition of the Department, which are deemed worthy the attention of Congress. By the accompanying report of that officer, it appears that the existing liabilities of that Department beyond the means of payment at its command cannot be less than five hundred thousand dollars. As the laws organizing that branch of the public service confine the expenditure to its own revenues, deficiencies therein cannot be presented under the usual estimates for the expenses of Government. It must therefore be left to Congress to determine whether the money now due to contractors shall be paid from the public Treasury, or whether that department shall continue under its present embarrassments. It will be seen by the report of the Postmaster General that the

recent lettings of contracts in several of the States have been made at such reduced rates of compensation as to encourage the belief that, if the department was relieved from existing difficulties, its future operations might be conducted without any further call upon the general Treasury.

The power of appointing to office is one of a character the most delicate and responsible. The appointing power is ever more exposed to be led into error. With anxious solicitude to select the most trustworthy for official station, I cannot be supposed to possess a personal knowledge of the qualifications of every applicant. I deem it therefore proper, in this most public manner, to invite, on the part of the Senate, a just scrutiny into the character and pretensions of every person whom I may bring to their notice in the regular form of a nomination for office. Unless persons every way trustworthy are employed in the public service, corruption and irregularity will inevitably follow. I shall, with the greatest cheerfulness, acquiesce in the decision of that body, and regarding it as wisely constituted to aid the Executive department in the performance of this delicate duty, I shall look to its "consent and advice" as given only in furtherance of the best interests of the country. I shall, also, at the earliest proper occasion, invite the attention of Congress to such measures as in my judgment will be best calculated to regulate and control the Executive power in reference to this vitally important subject.

I shall also, at the proper season, invite your attention to the statutory enactments for the suppression of the slave trade, which may require to be rendered more efficient in their provisions. There is reason to believe that the traffic is on the increase. Whether such increase is to be ascribed to the abolition of slave labor in the British possessions in our vicinity, and an attendant diminution in the supply of those articles which enter into the general consumption of the world, thereby augmenting the demand from other quarters, and thus calling for additional labor, it were needless to inquire. The highest considerations of public policy, as well as the strongest promptings of humanity, require a resort to the most vigorous efforts to suppress the trade.

In conclusion, I beg to invite your particular attention to the interests of this District. Nor do I doubt that, in a liberal spirit of legislation, you will seek to advance its commercial as well as its local interests. Should Congress deem it to be its duty to repeal the existing law, the necessity of providing a suitable place of deposit for the public moneys which may be required within the District must be apparent to all.

I have felt it to be due to the country to present the foregoing topics to your consideration and reflection. Others, with which it might not seem proper to trouble you at an extraordinary session, will be laid before you at a future day. I am happy in committing the important affairs of the country into your hands. The tendency of public sentiment, I am pleased to believe, is towards the adoption, in a spirit of union and harmony, of such measures as will fortify the public interests. To cherish such a tendency of public opinion is the task of an elevated patriotism. That differences of opinion as to the means of accomplishing these desirable objects should exist, is reasonably to be expected. Nor can all be made satisfied with any system of measures. But I flatter myself with the hope that the great body of the people will readily unite in support of those whose efforts spring from a disinterested desire to promote their happiness; to preserve the Federal and State Governments within their respective orbits; to cultivate peace with all the nations of the earth, of just and honorable grounds; to exact obedience to the laws; to entrench liberty and property in full security; and, consulting the most rigid economy, to abolish all useless expenses.

JOHN TYLER.  
Washington, June 1st, 1841.

### Twenty-seventh Congress. List of Members of Both Houses.

SENATORS.	
MAINE.	SOUTH-CAROLINA.
George Evans	John C. Calhoun
Reuel Williams	Wm. C. Preston
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	GEORGIA.
Franklin Pierce	John M. Berrien
Levi Woodbury	Alfred Cuthbert
VERMONT.	ALABAMA.
Samuel S. Phelps	Clement C. Clay
Samuel Prentiss	William R. King
MASSACHUSETTS.	MISSISSIPPI.
Isaac C. Bates	John Henderson
Rufus Choate	Robert J. Walker
RHODE-ISLAND.	LOUISIANA.
Nathan F. Dixon	Alexander Barrow
James F. Simmons	Alexander Meynon
CONNECTICUT.	TENNESSEE.
J. W. Huntington	A. O. P. Nicholson
Perry Smith	[Vacancy.]
NEW-YORK.	KENTUCKY.
N. P. Tallmadge	Henry Clay
Silas Wright	J. T. Morehead
NEW-JERSEY.	OHIO.
Jacob W. Miller	William Allen
Samuel L. Southard	Benjamin Tappan
PENNSYLVANIA.	INDIANA.
James Buchanan	Oliver H. Smith
Daniel Sturgeon	Albert S. White
DELAWARE.	ILLINOIS.
Richard H. Bayard	Samuel M. Roberts
Thomas Clayton	Richard M. Young
MARYLAND.	MISSOURI.
John Leeds Kerr	Thomas H. Benton
Wm. D. Murrick	Lewis F. Linn
VERMONT.	ARKANSAS.
Wm. S. Archer	William S. Fulton
William C. Rives	Amos H. Sevier
NORTH-CAROLINA.	KENTUCKY.
Wm. A. Graham	Augustus H. Porter
Willie P. Mangum	Wm. Woodbridge

REPRESENTATIVES.	
MAINE.	N. S. Littlefield
Elisha H. Allen	Joshua A. Lowell
David Bronson	Alfred Marshall
Nathan Clifford	Benjamin Randall
Wm. P. Fessenden	Benjamin Randall
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Chas. G. Atherton	John R. Reding
Edmund Burke	Tristram Shaw
Ira A. Eastman	
MASSACHUSETTS.	MASSACHUSETTS.
John Quincy Adams	Caleb Cushing
Osmyn Baker	Wm. S. Hastings
Nath'l B. Borden	Charles Hudson
George N. Briggs	William Parmenter
Barker Burnell	Leverett Saltonstall
Wm. B. Calhoun	R. O. Winthrop
RHODE-ISLAND.	RHODE-ISLAND.
Robert B. Cranston	J. L. Tillinghast
Wm. W. Boardman	Truman Smith
John H. Brockway	Joseph Trumbull
Thomas B. Osborne	T. W. Williams
VERMONT.	VERMONT.
Horace Everett	William Slade
Hiland Hall	Augustus Young
John Mattock	
NEW-YORK.	NEW-YORK.
Alfred Babcock	Samuel Gordon
Daniel D. Barnard	John Greig
Victory Birdseye	Jacob Houck, jr.
Bernard Blair	Hiram P. Hunt
Samuel S. Browne	Archibald L. Linn
David P. Brewster	Robert M. Cullen
Timothy Childs	John M. Keon
Thos. C. Crittenden	John Maynard
Staley N. Clarke	Christopher Morgan
John C. Clark	William M. Oliver
James G. Clinton	Samuel Partridge
Richard D. Davis	Lewis Riggs
Andrew W. Doig	James I. Roosevelt
Joseph Egbert	John Sanford
Charles G. Ferris	Thos. A. Tomlinson
Millard Fillmore	John Van Buren
John G. Floyd	H. Van Rensselaer
Charles A. Floyd	Aaron Ward
A. Lawrence Foster	Fernando Wood
Seth M. Gates	John Young
NEW-JERSEY.	NEW-JERSEY.
John B. Ayer	Joseph F. Randolph
William Halsted	Charles C. Stratton
John P. B. Maxwell	Thos. J. York
PENNSYLVANIA.	PENNSYLVANIA.
Benj. A. Bidlack	Francis James
Charles Brown	George M. Keim
Jeremiah Brown	Joseph Lawrence
James Cooper	Albert G. Marchand
David Dimock, jr.	Peter Newhard
John Edwards	Arnold Plumer
Joseph Farnace	Robert Ramsey
James Gerry	John Sergeant
Amos Gustine	William Simonton
Thomas Henry	John Snyder
Charles J. Ingersoll	George W. Toland
James Irvin	John Westbrook
William W. Irwin	[2 vacancies]
William Jack	
DELAWARE.	DELAWARE.
George B. Rodney	
MARYLAND.	MARYLAND.
William C. Johnson	James A. Pearce
James B. Jones	Alexander Randall
John P. Kennedy	Augustus A. Sellers
John T. Mason	J. W. Williams
VIRGINIA.	VIRGINIA.
Linn Banks	Robert M. T. Hunter
Richard W. Barton	Edmund W. Hubbard
John M. Botts	John W. Jones
George W. Cary	Francis Mallory
Walter Coles	Cuthbert Powell
Thomas W. Gilmer	Lewis Stearns
William L. Goggin	Alex. H. H. Stuart
William O. Goode	Geo. W. Summers
William A. Harris	John Talliferro
Samuel L. Hayes	Henry A. Wise
George W. Hopkins	
NORTH-CAROLINA.	NORTH-CAROLINA.
Arch. H. Arrington	Abraham Rencher
Green W. Caldwell	Rom. M. Saunders
John R. J. Daniel	Aug. H. Shepperd
Edmund Deberry	Edward Stanley
James Graham	Wm. H. Washington
John J. McKay	Lewis Williams
Kenneth Rayner	
SOUTH-CAROLINA.	SOUTH-CAROLINA.
Sampson H. Butler	Francis W. Pickens
William Butler	R. Barnwell Rhett
Patrick C. Caldwell	James Rogers
John Campbell	Thos. D. Sumter
Isaac E. Holmes	
GEORGIA.	GEORGIA.
Julius C. Alford	Thomas B. King
William C. Dawson	James A. Meriwether
Thomas A. Foster	Eugenius A. Nisbet
Roger L. Gamble	Lott Warren
Rich. W. Habersham	
KENTUCKY.	KENTUCKY.
Landaff W. Andrews	John Pope
Linn Boyd	James C. Sprigg
William O. Butler	John B. Thompson
Garrett Davis	Philip Triplett
Willis Green	Jos. R. Underwood
Thomas F. Marshall	John White
Bryan Y. Owsley	
TENNESSEE.	TENNESSEE.
Thomas D. Arnold	Cave Johnson
Aaron V. Brown	Abraham M. Cullen
Milton Brown	Hopkins L. Turner
Wm. B. Campbell	Harvey M. Watterson
Thos. J. Campbell	Chris. H. Williams
Robert L. Caruthers	Jos. L. Williams
Meredith P. Gentry	
OHIO.	OHIO.
Shelock J. Andrews	William Medill
Benj. C. Cowen	Calvary Morris
Ezra Dean	Jeremiah Morrow
William Doane	N. G. Pendleton
Joshua R. Giddings	Joseph Ridgway
Patrick G. Goode	William Russell
John Hastings	Samuel Stokely
Samson Mason	George Sweney
Joshua Mathiot	John B. Weller
James Mathews	
LOUISIANA.	LOUISIANA.
John B. Dawson	Edw. D. White
John Moore	
INDIANA.	INDIANA.
James H. Cravens	Rich. W. Thompson
Andrew Kennedy	David Wallace
Henry S. Lane	Jos. L. White
George H. Proffit	
MISSISSIPPI.	MISSISSIPPI.
[Not elected.]	
ILLINOIS.	ILLINOIS.
[Not elected.]	

ALABAMA.	ALABAMA.
Rouben Chapman	William Payne
George S. Houston	Benj. G. Shields
Dixon H. Lewis	
MISSOURI.	MISSOURI.
John C. Edwards	John Miller
ARKANSAS.	ARKANSAS.
Edward Cross	
MICHIGAN.	MICHIGAN.
Jacob M. Howard	
FLORIDA.	FLORIDA.
David Levy	
IOWA.	IOWA.
Augustus C. Dodge	

### OGLE'S SPEECH.

Much injustice has been done to the memory of Mr. Ogle, by a portion of the Press, in reference to his celebrated speech delivered at the last Session of Congress.

Because the White House was left by Mr. Van Buren in a deranged and shabby state, it is argued that Ogle's picture of the almost regal magnificence of the furniture, &c., was a fancy sketch, drawn for political effect. Now, by reference to the speech, which was so politely termed "an omnibus of lies" by the Globe, it will be seen that, for all the immense expenditures to adorn and furnish the President's House, Mr. Ogle has produced the vouchers and the items as copied from official statements. So that the whole affair amounts to this: that either the sums vouched were expended for the purposes indicated, (and if so what has become of the furniture) or the money was expended for other purposes, and falsely charged to the item specified. Neither aspect of the case is very favorable to the character of Mr. Van Buren's administration.

The only mode by which Mr. Ogle can be proved to have indulged in fiction, is to show that his quotations from official statements were forgeries. If his quotations were true, large sums of money must have been expended in furniture, or falsely charged to the account of furniture. Petersburg Intell.

"Scoundrels are not for one moment countenance or tolerated by the Democracy. Such as pry into Federalism, not only for protection, but for promotion."

So says the "Globe," which has certainly either the shortest memory, or the longest conscience, to be found in these states. Swartwout, who stole a million and a quarter of Uncle Sam's money, was "condemned by the Democracy" for long years, over which his race was spread; and was finally permitted to go off, several months after his robbery was known. Price was "tolerated," for he made a flaming speech in Tammany Hall the week before he ran off. The Democracy, represented by Levi Woodbury, conducted a most beseeching correspondence with Harris, who resisted all the Democratic appeals to his magnanimity, and refused to "look over." He was so far "countenanced" that he was permitted to resign after having pocketed \$100,000 of the people's money. Boyd was put in his place, by his recommendation, and, naturally enough, did likewise. He was so far "tolerated," that Monsieur Garreche, the "Star Chamber Commissioner" sent out to examine into his affairs, recommended that he be retained, because he had already stolen \$87,000, and probably would not wish to steal any more! whereas any other "Democrat" that might be put in his place, would doubtless do as he had done.

We might cite a hundred instances of the "condemnation and toleration" afforded to scoundrelism by the "Democracy," but where's the use? Does not the Globe itself afford daily evidence of the falsity of its own declaration? Fayetteville Obs.

**The Power of Rome Waning.**—The political power of Popery, which was once extended over every throne and government in Europe, is still declining. Spain is following the example of England, Scotland, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Prussia, and other German States, in casting off the intolerable yoke of Romish Superstition and Bigotry. Lige accounts from Madrid state that "the Spaniards have struck another blow at Popery, by refusing to allow the circulation of the Pope's bulls, briefs, rescripts, monitions, or any other documents issued from the Papal See, which have not had the fiat of the Spanish government."

The government decrees also the suppression of "the Society for the Propagation of the Faith," enjoining the civil and ecclesiastical authorities to prevent its assembling, and to stop the circulation of its papers. The judges and alcaldes are ordered to sequester the funds of the Society, wherever they are to be found.

The Pope, in his fiery indignation, has refused to recognise the Marquis de Villalba, as Spanish envoy to the court of Rome. The Marquis has therefore quit that city on his return to Madrid.

**Wisconsin.**—It is stated that upwards of five hundred persons have been added to the churches of Wisconsin, by profession, within the past year. In a late report on the state of religion in that Territory, it is said, "never has a new territory been more signally watered with the dews of Heaven." Simultaneously with these religious movements, have been set on foot sundry inquiries in that territory concerning popular education. A right spirit seems to animate the people of Wisconsin.

**TEMPERANCE.**—The anniversary meeting of the American Temperance Union was recently held in the city of New York. Hon. Theodore P. Frelinghuysen presiding. Among other proceedings, the executive committee made their re-

port setting forth the immense number of tracts, &c., circulated during the past year, with the attending expenses. The number of distilleries within the limits of the Union was stated at 2,038, annually manufacturing 36,343,336 gallons. In contrast with this, the fact was stated that, sixteen years ago, the number of distilleries was 40,000, manufacturing 72,000,000 gallons. It was also stated that sixteen thousand drunkards had been reformed in the United States within the last six months.

We readily respond to the following from the Alexandria Gazette:

We spoke the other day, of the evident decline of embittered party feeling throughout the country, amongst the people. We are glad to see, constantly, further evidence of the fact. After the turmoil and rush of the late contest, it is delightful to witness the gradual calm that is coming over men's minds and tempers. The thoughtful and reflecting think there has been enough of strife and contention. There is something to occupy attention besides politics. Well have a country which we love, and to promote its interests and advance its prosperity, without reference to party views or considerations, is what we should now strive for, unitedly and kindly.

**Attempted Suicide.**—A young married woman in New York, a day or two ago, attempted to destroy herself by swallowing laudanum. By the aid of powerful emetics she was restored—and the only reason she gave for the rash act was, that her husband came home heavily drunk, and she had rather die than live with a drunken husband. He at the same time was lying on the floor, almost insensible as a dead man from the effect of liquor.

We understand that Mr. Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury, has a plan for a National Bank matured ready to present to Congress. He fixes the capital of the Bank at thirty-five millions, and it is said to be arranged generally upon the principles of the old Bank, with such amendments and safeguards thrown around it, as experience has proved to be necessary.

**Curious if True.**—A young woman, travelling from Sedgfield, was stopped by two men, who submitted to her consideration the highwayman's alternative—"her money, or her life." The girl preferred the surrender of her money, amounting to fifteen shillings, three of which she begged might be returned, having borrowed them from a neighbor. The thieves complied with her request, and she proceeded on her way. Shortly afterwards, hearing footsteps behind her, she hid herself by the road side, nor ventured out until some time after the sound of footsteps had died away. When, quitting her concealment, she took refuge in the nearest cottage, where, on examining her money, she found that the robbers had given her sovereigns in mistake for shillings. It is supposed, says our correspondent, that the men had discovered their blunder, and were in pursuit of her when she hid herself in the ditch. All that we have to say is, that the incident bears a marvellous resemblance to one which (according to contemporary journals) occurred in the south of England a few months ago. *Galeshead Observer.*

It is stated that the funds now locked up in chancery in England, the right to which is contested by suitors, amount to two hundred and five millions of dollars! It is now proposed to facilitate the business of the Court of Chancery by the appointment of two additional equity judges, to be styled "lords assistants."

### LATE FROM EUROPE.

A letter written by Captain Hoskins, of the Great Western, to Bristol chancery, states that on his passage out, on Sunday, April 18th, he encountered great quantities of ice in the Atlantic, that at one time he was nearly surrounded by it, and that it was with some difficulty he was enabled to extricate himself from his situation. The quantity of ice in the Atlantic is said to have been this year unprecedentedly great.

The ship Jessie, Ritchie, on her voyage from St. Domingo for the Gulf of Finland, met with a vessel of from 400 to 500 tons, of North American construction, which had burnt in the water's edge, in lat. 28 1/2 N., long. 36 W. Her name could not be found out.

A third part of the city of Dromheim, in Norway, by far the best built portion of it, was destroyed by fire during a violent storm, on the afternoon and night of the 24th April. 314 houses were consumed and 4,000 persons were left shelterless. The buildings were insured to the extent of 600,000 dollars.

The daughter of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula and the Princess Charlotte (Queen Christina's sister) had eloped from Paris with a Polish Count, by the name of Gasowski. Orders have been issued by the French Government to intercept the fugitives. They were overtaken in Belgium and arrested, but declared that they were married in Paris.

In the British Parliament a succession of important debates had taken place on the Owen laws and other financial projects, which at this time engross the attention of the country. No very definite action seems to have taken place.

The Steamship President had not arrived, and no certain tidings had been obtained from her. Every breeze from the broad Atlantic, in the anxious watch for signs of her, was hailed as a sign of her approach. Every hope was abandoned to despair.



# HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, June 10.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

The two houses of Congress convened at the capitol in Washington city on Monday the 21st ult.

In the Senate all the members were present with the exception of Messrs. Phelps, Smith of Conn., Buchanan, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Clay of Ala., Henderson and Morgan. Mr. Southard, the President of the Senate, assumed the chair.

In the House of Representatives, the roll was called by Mr. Garland, clerk of the last house, and two hundred and twenty-seven members answered to their names.

The house then proceeded to the election of Speaker; whereupon John White of Kentucky was chosen on the first voting. The votes were as follows:

For Mr. White,	121
John W. Jones,	84
Henry A. Wise,	8
Joseph Lawrence,	5

On taking the chair, the Speaker delivered a brief and appropriate address. The members were then sworn in.

The house then proceeded to the election of Clerk.

Mr. Wise nominated Matthew St. Clair Clarke.

Mr. Randall nominated F. O. J. Smith.

Mr. Hugh A. Garland and Dr. Mason of Va. were also nominated.

The house proceeded to vote viva voce, and the votes were as follows:

For Mr. Smith,	90
Mr. Garland,	81
Mr. Clarke,	38
Mr. Mason,	13

No one having a majority, the house proceeded to a second and third trial unsuccessfully. On the fourth Mr. Clarke received 128 votes, and was consequently elected. Mr. Clarke has been long known as a Whig; and having before occupied the position, his experience has made him an accomplished clerk.

Being thus organized, after appointing the usual committee to wait upon the President, the two houses adjourned to 11 o'clock on Tuesday.

## IN SENATE.

Tuesday, June 1.

In the Senate, Mr. Buchanan of Pa., and Mr. Calhoun of S. C., appeared in their seats.

The question before the Senate being upon a joint resolution for the appointment of a committee to wait upon the President, Mr. Allen of Ohio, moved to amend it by striking out the words "President of the United States," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the Vice President, on whom, by the death of the late President, the powers and duties of President have devolved."

A brief debate ensued, when the vote was taken, and Mr. Allen's amendment rejected—yeas 8, nays 38.

At half past 12 o'clock the Message of the President was received, through Mr. Tyler his private secretary, and was read by the Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Mangum moved that 10,000 copies of the Message be printed, together with 1,500 copies accompanied with the documents.

At the suggestion of Mr. Clay, Mr. Mangum modified his motion, reducing the number to 5,000 copies of the Message, of which 1,500 should be accompanied with all the documents sent with it.

Mr. CLAY expressed his satisfaction that this modification had been made, as he was satisfied the larger number would have been useless. He said, however, that he had not risen simply for the purpose of returning his thanks to his friend from North Carolina, but also to avow his earnest hope that the Senate would early commence the work of curtailing its contingent expenditure. He had heard with infinite surprise, that those expenses had increased in the session of 1838 to so fearful an extent as to equal in that single year the whole amount of the expenditure for the same purpose for the four years of Mr. Adams's administration. They ought to begin to set the example, in their own habits, of a rigid economy; and this never could be accomplished without some attention to matters of detail. Almost the whole of the alarming increase, if he might so denounce it, certainly the very reprehensible increase of the Senate's expenses, had occurred in this one great item of the public printing. He went for bringing it down to what had been the standard eight or ten years ago.

Mr. CALHOUN was most happy to hear such an avowal from the senator from Kentucky. He concurred heartily in the sentiment that the Senate ought to set an example of economy. Without this their expenditures would continue to increase still more. He hoped the gentleman would go on to economize and retrench this and every branch of expenditure.

It was vain to make the people fair promises, unless the same were laid at the root of the evil: public virtue and the efficient defence of the country called for this act of retrenchment: the government must resort to no demands upon the people but for objects absolutely and indispensably necessary. Unless a due regard should be manifested to public economy, Mr. C. would never vote to lay a cent of taxes on the people.

Mr. PRESTON rose to state the principle on which he should vote for 5,000 copies in preference to 10,000. Heretofore it had been the practice to mark the sense of the Senate's approbation of a state paper by the number of copies of it ordered to be printed. This had been the practice on both sides of the house. Mr. P. was not willing to act on any such ground; and, whatever might be his opinion of the present document, he wished to disconnect himself from any such principle as that he had referred to. He should vote at this time, and at all times, for such a number only as he deemed to be necessary for a due circulation.

A President's message was ordinarily of such a length that it could be introduced entire into the public papers; and hence there was the less necessity for a large number of extra copies. But when a document was so large as to render this impracticable, then there might be a propriety in printing and circulating it under franks. Mr. P. expressed his satisfaction with the course of his friend from North Carolina (Mr. Mangum); he had moved for ten thousand copies as an expression of his appreciation of the message, but had reduced the number to five thousand as an homage to the obligation of economy. He took this early occasion of pledging himself to go on in carrying out so good a principle.

Mr. BUCHANAN said he was ever ready to unite with gentlemen of any political side of the house in all efforts for economy. He was glad to hear the senator from Kentucky start out with the avowal of such a determination as he had now expressed. However Mr. B. might differ from that honorable gentleman in other matters, he would always stand by his side in all plans to promote a reasonable, not a niggardly economy.

The resolution of Mr. Mangum, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. CLAY then observed, that he hoped that while gentlemen were cherishing purposes of economy as to the expenditure of money, they would not neglect to economize time also. With this view he gave notice that he should, to-morrow, move that the Senate proceed to the appointment of the standing committees, and also to the appointment of a select committee, to whom should be referred so much of the President's message as related to the financial concerns and the currency of the country, and the appointment of a fiscal agent for the pecuniary purposes of the government.

Several gentlemen here (informally) inquired of Mr. C. what sort of a fiscal agent he referred to?

Mr. CLAY said that, for himself, he had no hesitation to avow that he meant a United States Bank; but other gentlemen might prefer some other form.

A series of resolutions were offered by Mr. Benton, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Under the operation of the 34th rule, the Senate proceeded to ballot for the chairman of the standing committees, which resulted as follows:

Foreign Relations,	Mr. Rives.
Finance,	Mr. Clay.
Commerce,	Mr. Huntington.
Manufactures,	Mr. Evans.
Agriculture,	Mr. Linn.
Military Affairs,	Mr. Preston.
Militia,	Mr. Phelps.
Naval Affairs,	Mr. Mangum.
Public Lands,	Mr. Smith of Ia.
Private Land Claims,	Mr. Bayard.
Indian Affairs,	Mr. Morehead.
Claims,	Mr. Graham.
Revolutionary Claims,	Mr. Dixon.
Post office & Post roads,	Mr. Henderson.
Roads and Canals,	Mr. Porter.
Pensions,	Mr. Bates.
District of Columbia,	Mr. Merriek.
Patents,	Mr. Prentiss.

Contingent expenses of the Senate, Mr. White.

On Engrossed Bills, Mr. M. Roberts.

On the Public Buildings, Mr. Barrow.

Mr. King said, to proceed under the rule to ballot for the committees, would consume a great deal of the time of the Senate: he presumed there would be no objection to the Chair filling up the committees and reporting them to-morrow.

The suggestion received the unanimous assent of the Senate.

Mr. CLAY said, as he understood that business to be disposed of, he would now proceed to move the resolution of which he had given notice yesterday, viz: "That so much of the President's message as relates to a uniform currency and a suitable fiscal agent, capable of adding increased facilities in the collection and disbursement and security of the public revenue, be referred to a select committee."

Mr. King said that he presumed it was not intended to press a vote on the resolution at this time, and as the members of the Committee on Finance had not yet been appointed, he should prefer that the resolution should lie over for the present, to be set on after the composition of that committee should be known. He presumed the honorable mover would have no objection to let the resolution lie over till to-morrow.

Mr. CLAY replied that if the honorable Senator desired it, he should certainly not object to the resolution being deferred till to-morrow; but it had appeared to

him that, as the subject referred to in the resolution was of a wide range, and of great importance, embracing as it did a Bank of the United States, it ought to be submitted to a select committee, and that this should be composed of a larger number than the standing committees of the Senate. The usual number was five, but it had been his purpose in this case to propose that the committee consist of nine members, with a view to bringing together the sentiments and views of various parts of the Union.

Mr. King said that after this explanation he should withdraw all opposition to having the resolution acted on at this time.

Mr. CLAY added that one motive which led him to offer the resolution and to desire action upon it at this time was that the presiding officer of the Senate, who had been directed to fill up the standing committees of the house, might have this committee in his view at the same time.

The resolution was then agreed to *stem*.

The joint resolution from the House of Representatives in relation to the reference of so much of the President's message as relates to the death of the President to a select committee having been taken up—

Mr. Bayard moved that a committee of five be appointed on the part of the Senate, and that the Chair appoint the same; which motion having been adopted, the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, June 2.  
Mr. Clay of Ala. appeared and took his seat.  
The President of the Senate announced the following as the committee on the part of the Senate to join that of the House in taking into consideration so much of the President's message as relates to the death of the late President, viz: Mr. Bayard, Mr. Prentiss, Mr. Benton, Mr. Archer, and Mr. Walker.

The President also announced the select committee to which was referred so much of the President's message as relates to a uniform currency, &c. Mr. Clay of Ky. Choate, Mr. Wright, Mr. Berrien, Mr. King, Mr. Tallmadge, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Huntington.

The members of the standing committees were then also announced by the Chair.

Mr. Clay of Ky. offered a resolution, which was modified at the suggestion of Mr. Wright; and after some discussion between Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on finance be directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue."

Friday, June 4.

The following memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately referred:

By Mr. Tallmadge: From citizens of New York, praying the passage of a general bankrupt law.

By Mr. Young: From citizens of Chicago, Illinois, in favor of a general bankrupt law.

Also, from citizens of Illinois, praying confirmation of the titles to their lands.

Mr. Y. moved the printing of this memorial, which was opposed by Mr. Clay, on the ground that the business of the Senate ought to be limited to the subjects contained in the Message.

A short conversation ensued, in which Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, Huntington, Young, Berrien, and others participated, evincing a general disposition not to enter into the current business of an ordinary session.

Mr. Clay, from the committee on finance, reported a bill to repeal the sub-treasury; which was read and ordered to a second reading, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, June 1.

Some time was spent in the consideration of Mr. Wise's resolution respecting the standing rules; but it was laid on the table without any definite action.

At half past twelve the Message of the President of the United States was received, and read by the clerk, and 10,000 copies of it, with the accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Adams offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of one member from each State in the Union be appointed on the part of this House to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the event of the decease of their late President, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON; and that two copies of the Message of the President as relates to that melancholy event be referred to the said committee.

Wednesday, June 2.

The following members were announced as the committee appointed on the part of this house on the resolution presented yesterday by Mr. Adams:

Messrs. J. Q. Adams, of Mass.; Wm. P. Fessenden, of Me.; Atherton, of N. H.; Tillinghast, of R. I.; T. W. Williams, of Ct.; Horace Everett, of Vt.; Greig, of N. Y.; Ayer, of N. J.; Sergeant, of Penn.; Rodney, of Del.; W. C. Johnson, of Md.; Taliaferro, of Va.; Lewis Williams, of N.

C., John Campbell, of S. C.; Dawson, of Ga.; Pope, of Ky.; Brown, of Tenn.; S. Mason, of Ohio; White, of La.; Wallace, of Ind.; Miller, of Mo.; Cross, of Ark.; Howard, of Mich.

Mr. Cooper, of Pa., announced the death of his late colleague, the Hon. Charles Ogilvie; and after paying a just tribute to his ability and fidelity in public, and his kindness and benevolence in private life, offered the resolutions usual on such occasions, which were unanimously adopted, and the house adjourned.

Thursday, June 3.

Some time was spent in considering Mr. Wise's resolution respecting the rules of order.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances.

Mr. Wise asked for the reading of certain paragraphs containing an intimation that the Secretary could furnish a plan for a National Bank, which would overcome the constitutional scruples hitherto entertained against that sort of fiscal agent.

And, after some difficulty and discussion on a point of order, the extracts were read.

Mr. Wise offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to lay before this House the plan of "such a fiscal agent recommended in his report of this day as will remove all scruples touching the question of constitutional power, and thus avoid the objections which have been urged against those fiscal agents heretofore created by Congress;" and that a committee of nine members be appointed to consider and report upon such plan when presented by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Underwood moved the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That it is necessary and proper to create a National Bank to act as the fiscal agent of the Government, and to repeal the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, approved July 4, 1840."

Resolved, That a committee of — be appointed to prepare and report a bill or bills to carry into effect the preceding resolution.

The house adjourned to Monday 11 o'clock.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican. Tampa Bay, May 14, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: You will soon know whether the history of the season now passing away is to be one of hope deferred, or of despair. At the present moment I have but little Indian news to give you. We are now waiting for *Haleck's* *Tussocks*. He has sent in his brother and some rangers, to announce that he will surrender with his people. If so, he will bring about 150 persons. We have, as you know, just made one shipment of the enemy to the West. There are now in camp about 50 men, women, and children. *Wild Cat* (*Coo-coo chee*) has not come in yet, nor do I think he will come. He has faded all of us. *Hann* has been sent to *San Jose* for the last time. Eight days more will test *Haleck's* sincerity. If he deceives us, we have nothing to do but to make a descent, catch and hang all we can, and destroy their crops. Then they will be glad to negotiate, and probably not before. We have an abundance of good Indian guides who will take us direct to their fields.

The Commanding General has announced to the War Department that the war is about to terminate. His belief is mainly founded on *Haleck's* professions and conduct. It has been recommended that the 3d Artillery and 1st and 6th Infantry be withdrawn from the theatre of war.

New York, May 28.

The National Theatre was burnt down this morning. The work was that of an incendiary. The edifice was a beautiful one, and in use when destroyed. Last evening, between five and six o'clock, the same Theatre was discovered to be on fire in nine or ten places. All sorts of combustible materials were scattered about the building, including tapers and friction matches. An employee of the Gas Company, who assisted in lighting the house, was arrested this morning on suspicion. The evidence is very strong against him. The fire this morning has destroyed considerable property besides the theatre. A theatre, three churches—the French Episcopal, Dutch Reformed, and African—with houses of ill fame, were mingled up in strange confusion. All have suffered some, and one of the brothers one of the walls of the theatre fell this morning, killing one of the inmates, a woman destroyed in her infancy.

*Great Freshet in Mississippi.*—By the Columbus Democrat of the 24 inst., we learn that immense damage has been sustained in Northern Mississippi, by the heavy rains which have fallen there. All the low lands on the Mississippi were entirely submerged, and at Columbus the river was about two miles wide.

*Death in the Pulpit.*—Rev. Henry Clarke Hubbard, died at South Kingston, R. I., on the 9th inst., in the 73d year of his age. Mr. H. was a Baptist clergyman for nearly forty years. On the day of his death he entered his pulpit as usual.

and selected as his text the 26th verse of the 5th chapter of Matthew. "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled." After repeating his text he was seized with a fit and fell from the pulpit floor, and soon after was a corpse.

*A Dreadful Suicide.*—A man committed suicide at the Alms House, in Roxbury, Mass. on the 23d ult., by running a broom stick down his throat ten inches, and died shortly afterwards from its effect. He was a foreigner, and partially deranged.

*Effects of Intemperance.*—The man Lounberry, who killed his wife at Westville, Conn., in seventy years of age, and the blow which deprived her of life, was given while he was in a state of intoxication.

*The Holy Cities.*—A late number of the *Ausburgh Gazette* contains the following interesting paragraph, which we hope to be true:

"England has entered very readily into an idea formed of rendering Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and the other holy cities of Palestine, independent of the Turkish dominion. A proposal for the appointment of a christian governor at Jerusalem has also been well received at London; and it is now certain that the European Powers are about to open a negotiation with the Porte on this subject, in concurrence with France. This measure may be considered as the last step towards a final settlement of the Eastern question."

MARRIED.

In Yanceyville on the 12th ult. by the Rev. John Hank, Mr. WILLIAM LOCKHEART, of this place, to Miss CAROLINE J. McALPIN, daughter of Alexander McAlpin, Esq.

Mr. Andrew Mickle would respectfully inform the citizens of Orange, that he has declined being a candidate for the County Court Clerkship.

We are requested to announce Joseph C. Norwood (the present Clerk,) as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Orange.

We are requested to announce George W. Bruce as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Orange.

We are requested to announce Major John Taylor as a candidate for reelection for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Orange.

We are requested to announce Thomas Fausett as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Orange.

We are requested to announce John W. Hancock as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Orange.

We are requested to announce Jones Watson as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Orange.

Fairfield Academy.

THE Fall Session of this School, (six miles north west of Hillsborough,) will commence on the 15th of July and close on the 10th of December.

Board can be had in the neighborhood, at from \$5 to \$7 50 per month.

JAS. P. CLARK.

The Raleigh Register and Standard will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

HILLSBOROUGH

English Male Academy.

THE exercises of this school will be resumed on Monday the 21st inst.

The following branches of education will be thoroughly taught, and at the following prices, viz:

1st. Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, \$5 00 per session of five months.

2d. Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History and Composition, \$5 00 per session.

A reasonable extra charge will be made for those who study Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

The French Language will be taught by a native, at the rate of five dollars per session, and only to those that have entered this academy as regular students.

J. ODEND'HALL.

For further information apply to the following gentlemen, Commissioners of the town of Hillsborough, viz: Dr. Ed. Strudwick, John Berry, James M. Palmer, O. F. Long, Lemuel Lynch, Wm. H. Brown, and John Jones.

June 2.

Notice.

ON the first Monday in September next, at the Poor House, the Court of Wardens will elect a Superintendent of the Poor for Orange County, for one year from the first of October 1841.

ED. STRUDWICK, Sec'y.

June 2.

Wanted.

A GOOD COOPER, with sober and industrious habits, one that can make *Town* barrels, Tobacco Hogsheads, and *Barrel* Kags. To such an one constant employment will be given.

PAUL C. CAMERON.

June 2.

Five Cents Reward.

RAY AWAY from the subscribers on the 26th of May last, a blooded bay horse, owned by JAMES HUNTON, about three years old, white mane, all points white, excepting his eyes, which are blue.

DAVID

June 2.

Weekly Almanac.			
JUNE.	Sun	Sun	Sun
	11	18	25
10 Thursday,	4 46 7 12		
11 Friday,	4 46 7 12		
12 Saturday,	4 46 7 12		
13 Sunday,	4 46 7 12		
14 Monday,	4 47 7 13		
15 Tuesday,	4 47 7 13		
16 Wednesday,	4 47 7 13		

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Fall Session will begin on the 15th of July, and end on the last day of November.

W. J. BINGHAM, Principal.

Assisted by Messrs. R. W. HUGHES, and J. J. HUGHES, one of whom will conduct the English Department.

The Principal begs leave to remind his patrons of the great importance of having their sons at school from the first to the last day of the session.

June 2.

The Raleigh Register, Star, and Standard, Wilmington Chronicle, Northern Spectator, Edenton Gazette, Washington Whig, and Danville Reporter, will insert once a week for three weeks.

DOCTOR

JOHNSTON D. JONES, RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has located himself at Chapel Hill, for the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

June 2.

Between 20 and 30 Likely Negroes FOR SALE.

ON the 4th Monday of June inst. the 28th day of the month, before the Court House in Hillsborough, I shall offer for sale ten or twelve Negroes, for Cash, by virtue of a Deed in Trust executed by N. I. King, to secure the payment of certain debts therein mentioned.

W. F. STRUDWICK.

By O. F. LONG, his attorney.

At the same time the Sheriff will sell the balance of the Negroes belonging to said King. J. C. TURRENTINE.

June 2.

Raleigh Register will publish two weeks and send account to J. Webb.

A CARD.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the House on the south west corner of Hillsborough street, in the city of Raleigh, opposite the State Capitol, (formerly kept as a Tavern,) as a HOTEL and HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, for the accommodation of travellers and others, under the name and title of

"The People's House."

The undersigned has had considerable experience as an inn-keeper, both in this state and at the North, and flatters himself that he can please those who shall honor him with their custom. His charges shall be in conformity with the usual rates of the place. He has been at much expense in repairing and refitting the same, and therefore earnestly solicits a share of public patronage. It is usual in such announcements to make large promises to the public, which are in many instances never realized—the subscriber will make none, for to those who have known him as a Public House keeper, it is unnecessary; and to those who do not, he would respectfully say, come and try, and judge for yourselves.

The public's humble servant,

JOHN ZIEGENFUSE.

N. B. Genteel regular boarders, with or without rooms, can be accommodated at *The People's House*, on reasonable terms.

Raleigh, May 28.

Notice.

THE Superintendents of Common Schools, in the county of Orange, will hold a meeting at the Clerk's office of said county, on the 26th inst., at which time and place it is very desirable and absolutely necessary that all the members of the board of public instruction, as there will be business all important to the successful operation of the schools transacted. It is also important that all the members of the Committee of the different School Districts in the county should attend said meeting, and they are required to attend accordingly.

STEPHEN MOORE, Chairman.

June 2.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1841.

William C. Jackson.

Lucinda Jackson.

Petition for Divorce.

THE Defendant in this case being solemnly called and failing to appear, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that she cannot be found within this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder that unless the said Defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on



